

## AMERICAN STUDIES SEMINAR 2004:

### *THE MEDIA IN A NATIONAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXT*



*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*

— *The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution*

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## ARTICLES

**1. Promoting Free and Responsible Media: an Integral Part of America's Foreign Policy** *U.S. Department of State Electronic Journal, February 2003*

"The right of the press to freely publish, editorialize, critique, and inform is a fundamental principle of American democracy." This article is about how the U.S. government promotes and assists development of responsible media abroad. By Lorne W. Craner, Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

**2. Media Freedom and the Internet** *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, May 2003*



In June 2003, the OSCE representative on freedom of the media, Freimut Duve held a conference on "Freedom of expression on the Internet." Experts from international organizations, NGOs, academia and media discussed topics regarding freedom of the media on the Internet. Detailed material may be found at:

[http://www.osce.org/features/show\\_feature.php?id=153](http://www.osce.org/features/show_feature.php?id=153)

**3. Media Relations during Wartime** *Public Relations Tactics, May 2003*

The author Joan Stewart discusses several approaches in handling media relations during wartime. "Among other things, it is important to know the type of stories journalists are looking for and to be patient and creative in pitching hard news. Post-war news may include troops' homecoming and the effects of war on national and international economics."

**4. When the Front Page Meets the Big Screen** *Atlantic Monthly, March 2004*

Given how poorly journalists usually fare in opinion polls and how plainly their excesses figure in history and in daily life, it is remarkable what a staunch ally journalism seems to have in Hollywood. In many films a character is only incidentally a journalist: for example, Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night," Jimmy Stewart in "The Philadelphia Story," Kevin Spacey in "The Shipping News," and Naomi Watts in "The Ring." There has always been room in journalism in the U.S. for argument, but any publication that identifies itself with a particular outlook makes its reporting automatically suspect. Since the era of "yellow journalism" the most respected news organizations have been those without an overt agenda.

**5. Secretary's Open Forum Examines Public Diplomacy** *The Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, Jan/Feb 2004*

The Secretary of State's Open Forum series hosted a panel discussion on Nov 20, 2003 at the State Department on "Distorted Images; The Role of Global Media in Public Diplomacy: Misperceptions Between America and Muslim and Arab Worlds." Ambassador Edward Djerejian, chairman of the U.S. Advisory Group on Public Diplomacy in the Arab and Muslim worlds, gave a summary of the group's recently released 70-page report to more than 500 State Department officials, media, and government representatives from around the world. Report can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/s/p/of/proc/26911.htm>

**6. Not Another Vietnam** *Army, February 2004*

Whereas it has been established that the current war in Iraq and Afghanistan should not be considered as another Vietnam, the author points out two haunting similarities that need to be heeded. One is the reality of winning, and another is the coverage of the war by the news media. He further opines that both concerns will be matters of significant influence in maintaining popular support, not only in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also for the longer-term effort needed to win the war on terrorism. Author General Frederick Kroesen is a former commander in chief of U.S. Army Europe.

**7. The Editorial Pages and the Case for War** *Columbia Journalism Review, March/April 2004*

Chris Mooney, a freelance writer discusses how the press, especially editorials, influenced the administration in engaging the war in Iraq. He examined more than eighty editorials in half a dozen papers-the New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, USA Today, Los Angeles Times and Chicago Tribune-for a six-week period, starting with Colin Powell's February 5 speech to the United Nations and concluding with the onset of hostilities on March 19. <http://www.cjr.org/issues/2004/2/mooney-war.asp>

**8. Exploring Reader Interest in International News** *Newspaper Research Journal, Fall 2003*

This is a national survey of reader interest in international news that shows that newspaper readers prefer good news more than bad news and news about ordinary people more than news about politics and government, economics, or disasters.

**9. Iraq: Now They Tell us** *The New York Review of Books, February 26, 2004*

In this study, veteran journalist Michael Massing surveys how news articles during the war in Iraq painted a portrait of a timid press corps that did not challenge the Administration during the Iraq war.

## **E-JOURNALS compiled by the U.S. Department of State**



### **SEEKING FREE & RESPONSIBLE MEDIA**

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, February 2003

“A fundamental axiom of democracy is that citizens must have information and knowledge. People must be informed if they are to play an active role in the life of their country. Free and responsible media are critical sources of information for citizens who want to choose the best leaders for their country and make sound decisions about the issues in their nation and in their individual communities.”

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0203/ijge/ijge0203.htm>



### **THE EVOLVING INTERNET**

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, November 2003

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/1103/ijge/ijge1103.htm>

## **REPORTS**

### **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION: A COMPARATIVE LEGAL SURVEY.**

UNESCO. December 2003

This report examines the salient principles that characterize a “Freedom of Information” government:

1. Maximum Disclosure: Freedom of information legislation should be guided by the principle of maximum disclosure;
2. Obligation to Publish: Public bodies should be under an obligation to publish key information;
3. Promotion of Open Government: Public bodies must actively promote open government;
4. Limited Scope of Exceptions: Exceptions should be clearly and narrowly drawn and subject to strict "harm" and "public interest" tests;
5. Processes to Facilitate Access: Requests for information should be processed rapidly and fairly and an independent review of any refusals should be available;
6. Costs: Individuals should not be deterred from making requests for information by excessive costs;
7. Open Meetings: Meetings of public bodies should be open to the public;
8. Disclosure Takes Precedence: Laws which are inconsistent with the principle of maximum disclosure should be amended or repealed;
9. Protection for Whistleblowers: Individuals who release information on wrongdoing - whistleblowers - must be protected.

The above principles are used to look more closely at the legal framework of freedom of information (FOI) in Bulgaria, India, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the United States.

<http://www.article19.org/docimages/1707.pdf>

### **ADVANCING DEMOCRACY THROUGH PRESS FREEDOM IN THE AMERICAS: FINAL REPORTS The Inter-American Dialogue, 2002**

The Inter-American Dialogue is the premier center for policy analysis, exchange, and communication on issues in Western Hemisphere affairs. The Dialogue engages public and private leaders from across the Americas in efforts to develop and mobilize support for cooperative responses to key hemispheric problems and opportunities.

**Contents:** “ On Press—Judiciary Relations” “ Sentenced to Death” “ The Challenges of Investigative Journalism”

[http://www.thedialogue.org/publications/programs/policy/politics\\_and\\_institutions/press\\_freedom/press\\_freedom.pdf](http://www.thedialogue.org/publications/programs/policy/politics_and_institutions/press_freedom/press_freedom.pdf)

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2002: DEEPENING DEMOCRACY IN A  
FRAGMENTED WORLD** United Nations Development Programme Oxford University Press,  
2002, 277 p.

Politics matter for human development. Reducing poverty depends as much on whether poor people have political power as on their opportunities for economic progress. Democracy has proven to be the system of governance most capable of mediating and preventing conflict and of securing and sustaining well-being. By expanding people's choices about how and by whom they are governed, democracy brings principles of participation and accountability to the process of human development.

<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2002/en/>

**CONTENT CREATION ONLINE** The Pew Internet and American Life Project, February 29, 2004.

Forty four per cent of Internet users have created content for the online world through building or posting to Web sites, creating blogs, and sharing files. In a national phone survey between March 12 and May 20, 2003, the Pew Internet & American Life Project found that more than 53 million American adults have used the Internet to publish their thoughts, respond to others, post pictures, share files and otherwise contribute to the explosion of content available online.

[http://www.pewinternet.org/reports/pdfs/PIP\\_Content\\_Creation\\_Report.pdf](http://www.pewinternet.org/reports/pdfs/PIP_Content_Creation_Report.pdf)



**Reinventing Diplomacy in the Information Age**

**Center for Strategic and International Studies**

The CSIS calls for reinventing the conduct of diplomacy in the Information Age. With a focus on the Information Revolution, the widening participation of publics in international relations, and the concurrent revolutions in global business and finance, the panel recommends sweeping changes in the Department of State and other foreign affairs agencies. Fundamental forces that demand change in the practice of U.S. diplomacy include:

- Revolution in information technology,
- Proliferation of news media,
- Globalization of business and finance,
- Widening participation of publics in international relations, and
- Complex issues that transcend national boundaries.

<http://www.csis.org/pubs/diaforeword.html>

## **INTERNET RESOURCES**

**Alfred Friendly Press Fellowships**

<http://www.pressfellowships.org/>

**Aspen Institute**

[http://www.aspeninst.org/c&s/index\\_nx.html](http://www.aspeninst.org/c&s/index_nx.html)

**Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication**

<http://www.aejmc.org/>

**Committee to Protect Journalists**

<http://www.cpj.org/>

**Freedom Forum**

<http://www.freedomforum.org/>

**Freedom House**

**Annual Survey of Press Freedom 2002:**

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/pfs2002/pfs2002.pdf>

**Freedominfo.org**

<http://www.freedominfo.org/>

**Institute for the Advancement of Journalism**

<http://www.iaj.org.za/>

**International Journalists' Network**

<http://www.ijnet.org/>

**International Press Institute**

<http://www.freemedia.at/index1.html>

**International Women's Media Foundation**

<http://www.iwmf.org/>

**John S. and James L. Knight Foundation**

<http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp>

**JournalismNet**

<http://www.journalismnet.com/>

**Media for Development and Democracy**

<http://www.devmedia.org/index.cfm>

**MediaChannel**

<http://www.mediachannel.org/>

**NewsLab: Latest News about TV News**

<http://www.newslab.org/>

**Open Society Institute and Soros Foundations Network**  
[www.soros.org/](http://www.soros.org/)

**Network Media Program**  
<http://www.osi.hu/nmp/>

**Pew Research Center for the People and the Press**  
<http://people-press.org/>

**Poynteronline**  
<http://www.poynter.org/>

**The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press**  
<http://www.rcfp.org/>

**Reporters Without Borders**  
<http://www.rsf.fr/content.php3>

**Society of Professional Journalists**  
<http://www.spj.org>

**United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Communication Development**  
<http://www.unesco.org/webworld/com/>

**World Association of Newspapers**  
<http://www.wan-press.org/>

**World Bank Institute's Office of Economics and Business Journalism**  
<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/ejb/journalism-resources.htm>

**The World Free Press Institute**  
<http://www.pressfreedom.org/>

**World Press Freedom Committee**  
<http://www.wpfc.org/>

**World Press Institute**  
<http://www.worldpressinstitute.org/>

## **Books and Documents**

**Andersen, Robin K., and Lance Strate, editors**  
**CRITICAL STUDIES IN MEDIA COMMERCIALISM**  
Oxford University Press, 2000, 352 p.

**Bennett, W. Lance, and Robert M. Entman, editors**  
**MEDIATED POLITICS: COMMUNICATION IN THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY**  
Cambridge University Press, 2000, 520 p.

**Dautrich, Kenneth J., and David A. Yalof**  
**THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND THE MEDIA IN THE COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION**  
Cambridge University Press, 2002, 168 p.

**Gudykunst, William B., and Bella Mody, editors**  
**HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION**  
Sage Publications, 2nd edition, 2001, 500 p.

**Kirtley, Jane E., Gregg Leslie, and John Lincoski, editors**  
**THE FIRST AMENDMENT HANDBOOK**  
The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, 5th edition, 1999  
Available at [The First Amendment Handbook](#)

**Martin, Richard W.T.**  
**THE FREE AND OPEN PRESS: THE FOUNDING OF AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC PRESS**  
New York University Press, 2001, 239 p.

**Sloan, W. David, and Lisa Mullikin Parcell, editors**  
**AMERICAN JOURNALISM: HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, PRACTICES**  
McFarland & Company, 2002, 384 p.

**Wilkins, Karin G., editor**  
**REDEVELOPING COMMUNICATION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE: THEORY, PRACTICE AND POWER**  
Rowman & Littlefield, 2000, 216 p.

**The World Bank**  
**THE RIGHT TO TELL: THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**  
The Bank, 2002, 336 p.

## Articles

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**Abrams, Elliott**

**THE MEDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**The World and I, Vol. 16, No. 12, December 2001, pp. 290-299**

**Anderson, David A.**

**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS**

**Texas Law Review, Vol. 80, No. 3, February 2002, pp. 429-530**

**Campbell, Meg**

**THE FUTURE IS NOW: AT NEWSPLEX, THE NEW TECHIE TESTING GROUND IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THE MEDIA-CONVERGENCE PUSH (FINALLY) COMES TO SHOVE**

**Editor & Publisher Magazine, Vol. 135, No. 45, December 9, 2002, pp. 10-12**

**Clarke, Victoria**

**PENTAGON AND PRESS: STRIKING A BALANCE: GOVERNMENT'S NEEDS VERSUS THOSE OF THE MEDIA**

**Columbia Journalism Review, Vol. 41, No. 3, September/October 2002, pp. 72-73**

**Cohen, Elisia L.**

**ONLINE JOURNALISM AS MARKET-DRIVEN JOURNALISM**

**Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media, Vol. 46, No. 4, December 2002, pp. 532-548**

**Compaine, Benjamin**

**GLOBAL MEDIA (THINK AGAIN)**

**Foreign Policy, No. 133, October/November 2002, pp. 20-28**

**Cunningham, Brent**

**SEARCHING FOR THE PERFECT J-SCHOOL**

**Columbia Journalism Review, Vol. 41, No. 4, November/December 2002, pp. 20-30**

**Klein, Karen E.**

**THE LEGALITIES OF REPORTING THE NEWS**

**The Quill, Vol. 89, No. 7, September 2001, pp. 26-37**

**Potter, Deborah**

**DUBIOUS ASSUMPTIONS**

**American Journalism Review, Vol. 24, No. 10, December 2002, pg. 60**

**Smillie, Dirk**

**JOURNALISTS IN THE MAKING; THE INFLUENCE OF JOURNALISM SCHOOLS**

**The World and I, Vol. 17, No. 5, May 2002, pp. 64-69**

**Woo, William F.**

**REPORTING INTERNATIONAL NEWS IN A SERIOUS WAY**

**Nieman Reports, Vol. 55, No. 4, Winter 2001, pp. 24-25**

## **THINK TANKS**

**BROOKINGS INSTITUTION** Links to transcripts of programs on media, public diplomacy, and foreign policy issues.

<http://www.brookings.edu/default.htm>

**COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS** Homepage of the Council on Foreign Relations. Links to Task Force reports, regional and topical issues.

<http://www.cfr.org/>

**CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT** Homepage of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

<http://www.ceip.org/>

**FREEDOM FORUM** A nonpartisan, international foundation dedicated to a free press. The foundation sponsors conferences, educational activities, publishing, broadcasting, online services, fellowships and other programs.

<http://www.freedomforum.org/>

**HERITAGE FOUNDATION** Conservative think tank that publishes research on domestic, economic, foreign and defense issues.

<http://www.heritage.org/>

**INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS** Links to a variety of websites on journalism, broadcasting, the Internet, government information websites, and academic resources.

<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/ics/links.htm>

**PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM** Affiliated with the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, the Project is an initiative by journalists from all media to clarify and raise the standards of American journalism.

<http://www.journalism.org/default.asp>

# An Unfettered Press



- ▶ The American Press
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- ▶ The Right To Know
- ▶ Editing the *Washington Post*
- ▶ The Small-Town Newspaper
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